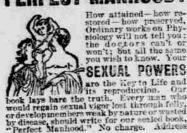
PERFECT MANHOOD!



ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

AGE AND OCCUPATION

The Man Who Works Hard Almost Always

Outlives the Idler. It is true, no doubt, that there are men without intellectual occupations who live long in right of constitutions without weak places in them, and true, also, that freedom from anxiety of itself is favorable to longevity; but, to judge from the scene around us, no antiseptic, no preservative against decay, is quite equal to an occupation which requires a steady tax upon the brain. Numbers of these "ancient men." too, can still walk, ride, tricycle, bowl in a way their sons can only just surpass. and exhibit a degree of physical health which makes one wonder why insurance offices should accept them for annuities, or why experienced surgeons should whisper that after eighty-five the scientific "expectations of life" may be calculated by days. We do not hesitate to say that if brain-power were hereditary-which, pace Mr. Galton, it is not, or at least not without intervals -a race of men men living for ages by intellectual occupation alone would radically modify all theories as to the expectation of life; would add to it, that is, by at least ten solid years.

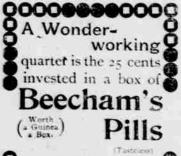
Nor is it impossible to guess with at least some approach to conviction at the physical cause of the longevity often displayed by the intellectual, if physically they are fairly sound. No proposition is more fully established than this-that use, within certain limits of moderation, strengthens instead of weakens the faculty used. The gamekeeper who walks all day can walk at seventy better than any sedentary man; hunting-men, though they lose their nerve, never lose the muscle which control a horse; and a gardener of seventy will dig without fatigue, while his employer of fifty-five gives in. It is said, on good evidence, that a Japanese dentist can train his finger to pluck out teeth without instruments: and even the eyes can be made by habt abnormally strong. Dr. Brudenell Carter, in an admirable paper on this subject, proved that the popular notion about "use" destroving the eyes was a pure fallacy, journeymen watchmakers using their magnifying glasses-fixed. remember, not in both eyes, but in one of them for forty years consecutively without appreciable injury or decay of visual power, "Training," it is true, often exhausts force; but that is because we train in athletics in order not to improve the normal strength for normal exertion, but to obtain abnormal power for a short abnormal effort sometimes too great for the springs of life to bear. Use is the great preservative, not destroyer, of strength, and the use of the brain protects and develops the nerve-power of which it is the reservoir, and on which, in part,

longevity depends. You may kill a man with anxiety him with work, especially if he retains land and Ireland, incomparably more the power which most men of intel- powerful, should have lost theirs. It lectual occupations more or less possess, of sleeping nearly at will, and without dency during the last fifty years has You may see some judges do it every day and with the most singular when the house of keys was reformed suddenness, not only the intellect but in 1869 tynwald was intrusted with also the sense of hearing seeming to be larger financial powers, and that suspended by an act of pure volition. "there is an increasing indisposition The man who has used his brain all his on the part of the tynwald to allow the life, say for six hours a day, has, in English parliament to legislate" for fact, trained his nerve-power and them. The feeling of nationality, placed it beyond the reach of early de- even when it asserts itself in a very cay, or that kind of feebleness which small field, is the same feeling at botmakes so many apparently healthy men tom as that which we admire in the succumb so rendily to attacks of dis- case of Germany or Italy, and always sase. Doctors know the differences needs to be taken into account. But smong men in this respect quite well | there are two considerations which and many of them acknowledge that prevent even those who sympathize "habit of surviving" which they find in their best patients arises from from drawing any lessons from the two causes-one, which used to be at constitution of Man. The first is the ways pleaded, being that soundness of character of that constitution itself. physical constitution which some men The house of keys, though it has been enjoy by hereditary right, and the allowed a voice in the disposition of a other, some recondite form of brain certain part of the public revenue, is power, seldem exhibited, except under very far indeed from controlling the strong excitement, by any but these purse-strings; the upper house, or who throughout life have been com- council, possesses coordinate authority pelled to think and, so to speak, use with it, and seven out of the eight their thoughts as other men use their members of the council are nominated ligaments and muscles. If such a man by the crown, while the governor, a is tired of life, medicine will not save nominee of the English ministry, poshim; but, as a rule, his will consciously sesses a right of veto which he would or unconsciously, compels the trained not hesitate to use. And, in the secnerve power to struggle on. Whether and place, the population numbers the brain can actually give power to only some fifty-four thousand. In the muscles is not certain, though the spite, therefore, of its separate history enormous strength sometimes developed and curious constitution, its political in a last rally looks very like it; but interests cannot help being on very that it can materially affect vitality is much the same scale as those which quite certain, and has been acknowl- find expression in an English municiedged by the experienced in all ages.— pal or county council.

London Spectator.

The Religious Enssian.

The Russian is a very religious man. Whenever he leaves his cottage or enters it he will bow before the image of a saint that invariably has its place in corner at the window and before which a lamp is constantly kept burning. Never will be touch any food or drink until he has made the sign of the holy cross; that takes the place of prayer and is not done without thinking of



a medicine that in a numberless cases, will 8 Ogive relief promptly.' 000000000000

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Curious Features of the Island's Government

The Governor Dispenses Justice in Person and Presides Over the Courts of · Law-Queer Ancient

The Isle of Man is a museum of constitutional antiquities. Usages which people associate with the political hisory of England in the seventeenth, the fifteenth and even the thirteenth century are there to be found side by side with the most modern experiments, says the New York Evening Post. As in the great neighboring island in the early years of William III., there is still no cabinet and the governor has a real power of veto; as there under Elizabeth, political parties still have no existence; as was largely the case in England in the later Middle Ages, the revenue is derived from permanent customs duties and the legislature "cannot stop the machinery of government by withholding sup-plies." The house of keys has not yet what the house of commons acquired under Henry IV., the exclusive right of originating money bills; and it may east some light on the still uncertain question whether the two English houses were ever united to learn that "when the tynwald," the Manx legislature, "meets for financial purposes, the two branches sit together." may go even behind the period when parliament was forming itself, to the period when royal courts of justice ere first making their appearance; for in Man, the governor still dispenses justice in person, and presides, like Henry II., over the courts of law. And, finally, the open-air meeting of the tynwald on St. John's day for the promulgation of the statutes passed during the year has an aspect so archaic that even courts of law seem

modern in comparison. The annals of the island, in like manner, read like an epitome of British history, though with the sequence of movements strangely distorted. The struggle between the saintly Bishon Wilson and the governors in the early years of the eighteenth century over ecclesiastical discipline involved the same principles, and even touched some of the precise questions that had been at issue in the contest between Becket and Henry II.; and the words of Gov. Horne maintaining that "the right honorable the lord of this isle"-the earl of Derby-was "chief of the holy church of this island," sound like an echo of Henry VIII.'s great act of supremaey. The Manx "act of settlement" in 1703, "converting a whole nation of leaseholders into perpetual tenants at a low quit-rent," presents an obvious parallel to recent Irish legis-The refusal of the English government in 1838 to allow the establishment of an elected chamber, and its subsequent change of attitude, may almost be regarded as a mere reflection of the course of contemporary British colonial policy. To the statesmen of Downing street the case of Canada and the case of Man presented features of

A country like this had an obvious claim upon a governor who was also a historian of repute, and the present volume shows that Spencer Walpole has not been doaf to its appeal. could be wished that he had not yielded to the temptation to give his book an attractive title. It is, of course, a striking thing that here, almost in the geographical center of the British isles, an island not so large as an average English county should have retained its own legislature, while Scotis interesting to know that the tenbeen toward greater autonomy; that with the demand for Irish home rule

OIL WELLS IN JAPAN.

The Petroleum Industry Is a Thing of Recent Date.

Although Japan is one of the oldest countries in the world, it has just begun to produce petroleum in large quantities. Two expert drillers of oil wells in Pennsylvania have been in Japan for a year sinking wells for the apanese government. Oddly enough, these wells are drilled under the waters of the Japan sea, on the northern coast of the empire. For at least twelve hundred years the Japanese have known of the existence of petrolchm along the shore, but the native wells were dug by hand, and the oil slowly filled the bottoms, when it was scooped up in lackets, a few gal-lons at a time. Now the Japonese government is talking of pipe lines and railroads for distributing the products of the wells which the Americans are digging. Labor is very cheap in Japan. and natives work for seven yan a month, and board themselves, a yan being about seventy-six cents. They are not organized, and have no such things as labor unions, and strikes are unknown. They have no set time for a day's work, which is practically during daylight, they frequently beginning work at the wells at four o'clock in the morning. In consequence, digTAPPING THE MAPLE TREE.

Interesting Facts About a Great and Dis-tinctively American Industry. "If I could make the maple sugar of the country, I wouldn't care who made either its songs or its laws," said a New York commission man. "Last year the maple belt of the United States gave up enough sap to yield 70,000,000 pounds of sugar. This year, from all reports, this distinctive American product will be increased at least 5,000,000 pounds. This will be due in great part to the government bounty on maple sugar, and in no small degree to the fact that 1893 will be an exceptionally good sap year. The winter was extraordinarily cold, but it was even in temperature. There was much snow in the woods. Spring in its approach has kept the golden mean between lingering cold and sudden warmth. This is as it should be for proper sugar weather. Spring weather in January or February starts the sap before its time. Winter weather in March or April checks its flow. There will be more maple sugar made this spring than was ever made before, and of a better quality than has been known for many years. Last year, including the government bounty, the maple sugar crop netted the farmers 10 cents a pound. It will no be less this year. They may confidently calculate on receiving \$7,500,000 for their crop in 1893. Who would not rather make the maple sugar of the country than either its

ally supposed to be the great source of the country's maple sugar supply, and yet Vermont makes less than onefifteenth of the whole. Vermont's reputation for producing the finest quality of sugar is deserved, for the sugar makers of that state were the first to recognize the importance of the commodity as a factor in domestic as well as foreign commerce, and to bring to its manufacture not only scientific helps but the potent aid of observation and study of the maple tree, and the effects upon it of climate, soil and meteorological conditions. Vermont maple sugar became of national fame, the same as Goshen butter became a household word for all that was superior in the art of butter making. And Vermont sugar, like Goshen butter, holds that fame today, although there is not a pound of butter made in or around Goshen that enters market now, nor has there been for years. New York city sold 12,000,000 pounds of maple sugar last year. Three-quarters of that amount was sold as Vermont sugar, at least 4,000,pounds more than that state produces. To-day Delaware and Cattaraugus counties in this state. some of the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania, particularly Susquehanna and Wayne, and more particu-

"Vermont, for some reason, is gener

larly a central county of Pennsylvania merset county-and notably the counties of the western reserve of Ohio, are making maple sugar equal to the very best that ever came from Vermont; just as our own Delaware and Chemung counties, and certain counties as far away as Illinois, are making the butter that people, set in their ways, are tobuying under the old name and day fame of Goshen butter. So, while maple sugar bought as Vermont sugar in this city may not be the genuine Green Mountain state product, buyers may rest easy. The chances are that the have got sugar made in New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is just as It certainly is if it happens to come from Delaware county, N. Y.

'The true maple sugar season begins the middle of April, yet one sees every year, early in February, in the high priced fancy groceries of this city, tempting looking bars and cakes of maple sugar, labelled 'Vermont-First Run.' The grocers buy that article for just what they represent it to be to their customers, but instead of being the first run of the Vermont sugar camps it is the last run of the year before-and something else. At the close ef every maple sugar season certain Vermont dealers, and dealers in other sugar-making localities, too, buy up from the farmers all the poor or refuse sirup and sugar they have on hand. These dealers send out agents through the country to hunt up these inferior and tail-end It is bought cheap and is kept stocks. over until the next winter. As early as January the dealers begin to prepare it for the market. The sirup and s are boiled together with large additions of cheap brown sugar and glucose The result of this revamping of the last year's inferior goods into goods still more inferior is shipped to New York and other cities as the very first of the new crop of Vermont maple sugar before a tree has been tapped for the season's run of sap. And, although it has none of the flavor of the genuine maple sugar, the city folks buy it at fancy prices and gloat over it.

"It is the popular belief that pure maple sugar is invariably known by its dark, damp-looking appearance. the old days of maple sugar making the product was necessarily very dark, because the simple processes then in use could not make it light. But it was full of impurities all the same. Not adultcrations, but natural impurities. Nowadays it is not the dark maple sugar that should be regarded as the pure article, for it is more apt to be the most impure. The very best maple sugar that comes from Vermont or elsewhere is of a light, clear, dry, glossy brownso very light, indeed, that it looks like clarified beeswax.

Many curious things about sap and maple trees have been discovered by observant sugar makers. For the sap to run freely there must be well mingled conditions of heat, cold and light, In Vermont the sugar maker has found that he gets more and sweeter sap by tapping his trees as near the roots as conveniently can, while in this state, especially in western New York, a high tap yields the greater quantity and the better quality of sap. A still, dry, dense atmosphere, with a northwest wind is the best for steady sap running. When the ground thaws during the day and freezes at night. and there is plenty of snow in the woods, 'sap weather' is said to be at A southwest wind, with threats of a storm, will stop the flow of san. If the storm is a snowstorm, though, and a freeze succeeds it, the sugar maker will be happy, for then the sap will start with redoubled freedom when the thaw that must quickly follow comes. Sap runs better when the air is highly oxygenized. A tap on the south side of a tree will produce more sap than a tap on the north side. Sap that runs at night will make more and better sugar than the same quanti- the Inman line. Four of these will be

a snowstorm or a freeze-up. A few an hour. The fifth steamer will be five trees will produce as much sap as a hundred and fifty feet long, and on a good many. This apparent anomaly is larger model in every way than the explained by the curious fact that trees | four. standing close together divide the aggregate flow made possible by the area to the thief's kit of crooked contriv-of soil they cover, which aggregate ances is a walking cane with a spring would be as great if there were half as clip at the end in place of a ferrule many trees draining the spot. An acre opened by pressing the handle end and of ground should not be called upon to closing of itself, identical in principle support more than thirty trees to be used in sugar making. More than that | intended principally for use by shopon an acre will decrease the supply of lifters. With it articles can be lifted sugar-that is, no matter how many trees a farmer might tap on an acre. he salesman's attention is elsewhere, or would get no more sugar than if he had from all sorts of places and in all sorts but thirty trees on an acre. A well- of ways. It is known as a "lifting kept sugar bush should yield ten pounds | stick. of sugar to the tree, or 300 pounds to the acre. Five gallons of good sap will make one gallon of sirup. A gallon of experimental knowledge of the amount tree that makes the sugar. Windham Delaware county, N. Y., are the three ciation of the housekeeper's position. greatest maple sugar-producing coun- A New Braintree (Mass.) farmers club list with an annual yield of about 8,000,-000 pounds, the second producing 2,500,is in Windham county. It contains 7,-000 sap-bearing trees."-N. Y. Sun.

THE TURTLE AND THE FROG. An Improbable Tale With a Very Good

Suggestion. All the negro stories in which the rabbit and the fox are brought forward | said recently: "The Swedes are going as characters have been told by Uncie Remus, and they have been told in so simple and charming a manner that all lately made to get them settled on the people who read English must appland abandoned farms of New England, and their literary directness. But there is a good many of them left their homes one piece of "Animal Dialogue" which in Dakota to take those farms, but. I have not seen in print. As a child I often heard it from an old negro, and without attempting to recall his pecu- an advantage to be near the large liar accent I shall reproduce his story: A turtle was laboriously trudging

a frog, sitting under a dock leaf. "Howdy do," says the frog, ducking his head with as much politeness as he could get out of his awkward shape. "Only / tolerable," the turtle

stopping and scratching himself with his hind foot; and then he asks: "Have you got any cool water handy."

drinking water you ever saw, but I drank it up. By the way, which way | find no art in the carving or weaving are you going?" Over the creek," says the turtle. "How far is it?"

"Oh, it's a right smart chance of a walk, especially on a hot day. are you going to do over there?" "Going over there to live."

"Glad to hear it. I live over there myself, and have just come over here on a visit, so, if you don't mind, I'll go along with you.

"I'll be mighty pleased to have you," says the turtle, and away they went along the dusty road. Mr. Frog he'd hop and get ahead of the turtle and rest under the shade of something until poor old Mr. Turtle would eatch up. You're not much of a walker, Mr.

"No. walking isn't my strong point. but put me in the water and I can out float most anybody you ever saw. "Yes, I should think so, but tell me, does it tire you much to walk?"

"I am glad to hear it. We are not built to walk together and I'm sorry, for I do appreciate your society so much Wait a minute: I have thought of a plan. Now, as you've got to go over the creek any way, and as it wouldn't tire you to carry just a little more weight, suppose you let me sit on your back so I can listen to you talk as we go along, for I think you've got the sweetest voice I ever heard."

Mr. Turtle said that somehow this idea didn't catch hold of him, but Mr. From was more and more tickled as he thought about it. "You do this," he says, "and it will shorten the journey; and after we get over to the creek I'll sing you a song and they do say that I'm the best singer in the country.

And without further argument Mr Frog hops upon Mr. Turtle's back. The turtle couldn't shake him off, so away they went. The sun came down hotter and the turtle scrambled along. The old frog dozed and nodded, and once he rolled off, but he jumped back. "How much farther is it?" the turtle

"Oh, not much."

"Well, I want to tell you that I'm getting pretty tired."

"Don't let that worry you, Mr. Turtle. Just think of that fine song I am going to sing," and on they went, the old turtle scrambling along the road. It was nearly sundown when they got to the creek and the turtle was about worn out, but the frog was as fresh as ever. They got down into the cold water, and after a while the turtle, who was keeping a close eye on the

frog, says:

"If you'll get me something to eat I'll let you off with that song. "I should think you would. Mr. Tur-tle, but music is handier than food, so I'll sing to you," and he puffed up his throat to sing, but the old turtle grabbed him and ate him.

Looking back over this, I am a little uncertain as to the moral, but I think it must be that it is dangerous to sing to hungry.-Opie Read, in Chicago Journal.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-"Condensed milk sold by measure" is the legend in a Fourth avenue. New York, window, and it means that some milk dealers receive daily fresh supplies of condensed milk in cans and sell it by the quart, pint and half pint. while two or three score wagons deliver it to regular customers. Condensed milk sold in bulk differs from

the process of preparation. -There is a disposition among naval officers to put small trust in the auxiliary sailing gear of modern American men-of-war. Some officers insist that the sails can save only a few tons of coal in a cruise, and complain that the extra rigging is a nuisance. Whenever sails are hoisted or lowered some dam age is done to the paint, and this has to be repaired at once as no such blemish is permitted to exist for a moment

longer than necessity demands. -The American steamship line from New York to Southampton, which was inaugurated with flag-raising and speech-making on Washington's birthday, is to build six handsome vessels in addition to the two excellent ones of ty of day sap. Sap is also heav-ier with saccharine matter when under the mail-carrying contract, they and the modification before or just after well be compelled to make twenty another

-One of the latest instruments added with the pocket crayon pencils. from behind the counter when the

-It has long been our opinion that if mankind, the trousered half, had an sirup will make between six and eight of brain work as well as the manual nds of sugar. It is the hard maple labor necessary to the production of a good dinner, there would be less faultcounty, Vt., Somerset county, Pa., and finding and more real satisfying appreties in the union, the first leading the composed of men and women, is a progressive and admirable organization, it is evident. It sets apart a woman's 000 pounds and the third 2,000,000 day when all the addresses, essays and pounds. The largest single sugar bush music are prepared by women, and the No report is at hand of the success of the undertaking, but the principle is excellent and worthy of wide adoption. -N. Y. Ledger.

-The New York massenger agent of one of the great transcontinental lines west in greater numbers than ever. You remember that an attempt was Lord! you can't make anything out of those rocks. They thought it would be towns of the east with their shops and schools, but they made a mistake and along a dusty road, when he came upon are going west again. The Canadian government is giving away land in the Edmonton district that is good for grain and root crops, and the climate seems to just suit the Swedes. Over 800 families of them went up there last year and they are expecting more this year."

-"The art atmosphere that we hear so much about does not exist in Ameri-"Mighty sorry," replies the frog, "but ca." says an old traveler. "You get a I haven't a drop. I had some of the best it has not affected the people. You or pottery making of our rural population. Now, look at this," and he produced a delicate little vase of rich red cloisonne, with a graceful design about the neck. "Imagine an American farmer turning out such a thing as that! Yet, I got that of a Japanese in a way-back mountain district-a man who never had been to a city, had seen little of art of any sort, except his own, and, in fact, had no communication with the world. In a mountain village in our country you would find a sav mill, or, at most, a chair factory, but nothing that could pass for an art. But the Americans are the quickest people in the world, and they will come to it, in time.

- "One of the hardest things to realize on," said a pawnbroker to a Chicago Tribune reporter, "is a violin. I never make much of an advance on such an instrument. Net long age a man brought in one and asked what I would give him on it. I told him \$5. He turned white. He asked me if I knew what that violin was worth. I told him I did. I knew it was worth about \$100. I told him that it did not look any better than a violin that was worth \$10. No one but a musician would ever know the difference. I told him I never could make anyone but an old musician believe it was worth any more than a \$10 on a \$15 overcoat than \$5 on a \$100 violin, unless I happened to know where I could get a purchaser for the violin I might sell the overcoat for what I advanced on it, but I never could get the money or anything near it on the violin. A violin in a pawnbroker's shop is a hoodoo.'

Anticipating Trouble. "Why do you order ten dozen handkerchiefs? What use can you have for them all?" asked a married lady of a young friend who was buying her

trousseau. "There is no telling. Perhaps my husband will turn out bad and then I'll need them all to wipe my weeping eyes. Men are so unreliable now-a-" was the sad response.-Texas Siftings.

Survival of the Fittest. "Oh, that's his picture, is it? I wonder why he painted it so small." Well, you see space is limited, and small pictures fit in better and are more likely to get hung."

"Ah, I see-a matter of the survival of the fittest!"-N. Y. Advertiser.

An Obliging Diplomat.

That there are all sorts and conditions of women in society was shown in the case of a visitor, who, while spending a portion of the season in Washington, attended a large official reception at which the diplomatic corps was well represented. gazing raptly at the queer little wire hat without which the Korean minister never appears in public this lady surprised Mr. Ye by a request that he remove his headgear for her more min-ute inspection. This novel demand was at once complied with by the minister, who gravely stood by while the curious one turned and twisted the wire hat over and over to her supreme

satisfaction.

The other day when kitty lay sound esleep in the cushioned chair she uses for a bed I put a small piece of fresh beef on the end of a toothpick and held that sold in cans in being free from the it within half an inch of her nose, sugar usually added to the latter in After a few seconds the muscles of the throat twitched slightly, the mouth opened, the jaws began to work, and every detail of chewing and swallowing followed, after which she licked her lips, but slept right on, and she did not awake for some time afterward. -

-Our mamma is very kind to Every time we drink our cod his or without crying we get five cents each And what do you do with the mon Mammia buys some more oil with it."

Styles In Wearing the Beard.

Men and women who are fifty year old remember when the smooth shaven face was almost invariably the mark of a gentleman. A few men wore light ide whiskers, but the chin was kept bare, and such a thing as a mustache was known only in pictures. This was true in Europe as well as in this country, until the Crimean war, when the fashion of shaving changed and the mustache and full beard came in. When our own war broke out the mustache broke out too. Everybody wanted to look fierce and warlike. time the fashion in beards has varied somewhat. The mutton-chops had a period and died out, but full beards, half beards, side whiskers, mustaches, goatees, etc., have been in style accord ing to the taste of the wearer. Of late however, there is a noticeable tendency toward a clean shave, and it is possible that we are returning to the types of fifty years ago -Springfield Union.

To possess any amount of cut glass like everything else worth having, involves extra care and labor, for if it is not kept brilliantly clean it might better be simply pressed. An ordinary washing, as of the dishes doesn't answer for this. Glass that is deeply out gathers in the crevices particles of dust which cannot be removed with a cloth. It must be scrubbed with a brush occasionally, with the use of soap and household ammonia. After this it must be thoroughly rinsed and then wiped dry and polished. After drying a little alcohol and a brisk rubbing with a chamois skin will produce best results N. Y. Herald.

Bowser-What in the deuce is the matter with the elevators in the building this morning? I had to walk clear up here to the tenth floor.

Huddle-Keep it dark, but it is simply a scheme of the people who rent offices on the three top floors. We have all chipped in and paid the company that owns the building to stop running its elevators so as to discourage bill collectors. Great scheme. It is cheaper than paying interest on the money .- Des Moines Argonaut.

-De Soto landed the first swine brought to America in Florida in 1538. Portuguese sailors introduced them into Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as early as 1553. The English settlers took area, and of forcing the animal rapidly some to Virginia in 1609, and in a few the Indians ate the flesh of many running wild in the woods.

May depend upon the way you treat the wars incoming a nature gives. A few bottles of S.S. akea at the proper time stay issues groundly light year artwo. Therefore act at once for it

IS IMPORTANT nature be assisted at the right tim

He Wants to Add His Name. as contained in Smit's Specific (S.S. S.) I may one of the best tonics I over used "John W. Dantat, Anderson, S. C." Look and skin diseases mailed res. SWIFT PECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga.





A GUINE CURE OF LAUFERT DECA OF PORTS OF THE WALTOOK MANUTA TURNING CO. LINGSTER CHIQ. Aldrich & Swentzell Drug Co., Agents of the Proprietors at Wichita.

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!! Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Allments remoted quickly by

BENSON'S leh is the only POROUS PLASTER hat contains powerful and curative modern naredlents VET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and

on's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia. It does not cure cirronic aliments to a min-ute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reacting the labed, all such chalms are made by quarks and humburs. BENSON'S is endormed by 5.000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—But's he depad by user-specified frequency of the charge that which they think by the great produce that the best which they think by the depad of the charge that which they think by the service as good as active that \$EXNOVY. One the ilemans, areas a rejudence that the service the compensation.





"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

• Tutt's Tiny Pills•

FASHION DECREES.

Some of the newest hats seem to be the merest roll of velvet or lace aroun a flat crown. A couple of feathers and a prince-of-Wales cluster.

VERY claborately embroidered velvet or very rich brocaded valvet is used for the collars, cuffs, vests and bolero jacket on some of the ultra-fashionable

A THREE-QUARTER-LENGTH jacket of rough plaid, with wide belt and loose hood, is among the latest importations, It is designed for traveling, riding or evening outings. The sleeves are very loose at the tops, which is a necessity considering the present style of dress

sleeve. A nose ruching of picked-out silk in contrasting color is seen at the hem of some of the fashionable dresses. A ruching of this sort made of velvet and lined with bright-colored silk was seen on a recent Paris order. The velvat was turned in at the edge and blind-stitched down to the silk, which was pinked and platted very full.

WALRUS MEAT.

A Few Points of Interest Concerning This

Strange Animal. Lieut. Schwatka described the walrus as "huge seals, with upper canine teeth prolonged into tusks." These tusks are usually from one to two feet in length, and I have seen some that were two and one-half and even three feet long. When full grown the tusks weigh about five pounds. Their length does not seem to be dependent upon either the age or the size of the animal. as often a young, small walrus will have long tusks.

The average weight of the animal is about a ton, and ours weighed between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred pounds. One was ten, the other thirteen feet long. They attain, hoween feet, and half as much around the fore flippers. The flippers are some two feet long, and capable, when extended, of covering a considerable through the water. Walrus also use these dippers to protect wounded comrades or to carry their offspring. The inside of these paws is covered with a horny skin that serves to protect their palms in scrambling around over the rough ice.

The walrus flippers, when properly cooked, are considered a great delicacy by the Esquimaux. The flavor of the flippers is very similar to that of the coarser clams. The ment did not seem as delicate as that of the seal or narwhat. The flesh of the walrus is protected by a thick bianket of fat-the blubber-which enables it to resist the icy waters of the arctic seas. This fat yields nearly a barrel of oil. The bide and tusks are also valuable. The bide is used by the Esquimaux to make soles for their boots, or kamiks, and it is also cut into strips for their harpoon lines. It is from one to one and a half

The formidable tusks are used as weapons of offense and defense, and also, it is stated, to gather their food,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. A. W. OLIVER, V. Pres STATEMENT

of the Condition of the

Wichita National Bank Made to the Comptreller of Currency at the close of business, May 4th, 1893.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$628,483,46

Bonds and Stocks... 21,301,81 U. S. Bonds 50,000.00 Real Estate 65,000.00 Due from U. S. 2,250.00 Overdrafts 1,186.18 Cash and Exchange, 215,864.78

\$984,086.23

LIABILITIES. Capital\$250,000.00 Surplus 50,000.00 Undivided Profits ... 1,774.85 Circulation 45,000.00 Deposits 637,311.38

\$984,086,23 Correct. C. A. WALEER Cashr.

John Bayidson, Feineer Lumbermen of Sedgwick County.

DAVIDSON & CASE

ISTALLISHED :: IN::: 1870

complete Stock of Pine Lumber shingles, Lath, Buora, Sach, etc., always on hand,

Office and yards on Monley are bn tween Denglas are, and blast st. as branch yards at those City. Okla-onia City. El Reno and Minco, Okla-

homa Territory.

H. LOWRERD, Jr., President, J. P. ALLEN, Vice President, L. D. SKINNER. W. H. Levengerow,

State National Bank.

OF WICHITA, KAN.

DIRECTORS John H. Carry, W. F. Green, J. V. Allerin, P. V. Honty H. Louden, Lances, Lances, Lances, Lances, Louise, Loui